National Journal, N.C.

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 10

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 83—[New Series. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1829. WHOLE NO. 263. VOL. VI.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2 50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

from New-York and Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, and Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the State, and which he will *warrant* to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as those of any body else; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. *Allen Ward*, he is prepared to teach his Protractor System of Tailoring.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829.—79tf

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, 2 or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men; to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

260 *Salisbury, N. C.*

Nov. 19th, 1829.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applicatoins as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders,*

SODA *do.*

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX *vs.* William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, *C. M. S. C.*

3mt264—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

John Kimmons & others	vs.	Petition for sale of Real Estate of Alexander Kimmons, dec.
Robert Davis, Nancy & her husband, Isbella Davis & wife, Jane Davis, now Jane Matthews, and her husband.		Defendants.

IT appearing, in the aforesaid case, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there answer, plead, answer or demur, otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex-parte, and decreed accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

mt273.....pr. adv. $4 50

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and pnown under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violen affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will mape a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

DR GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth-ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Odontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good: but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 30, 1829 239.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description,

Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO,

HARD-WARE,

Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

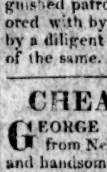
3mt265 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,



Hardware, Crockery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article ususally found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS *very low.*

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

FOR

1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others,	vs.	Petition for the Sale of Lands.
John Wilkeson, wife & others.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Bethelian, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Battoby Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

Oct. 24, 1829.....pr. adv. $2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

P. Barringer	vs.	Petition for sale of land.
Asa Thompson.		

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then plead, answer or demur, said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

3mt273.....pr. adv. $4.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

COMMUNICATION.

THE TARIFF.....NO. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

I promised in a former number to prove the charges or declarations of a gentleman, who was then a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, "that the Tariff was "a tax upon the people of the South for the "benefit of the North—that it banished "all competition, and prevented foreign "nations from buying our produce"—to be false and unfounded. I now proceed, in part, to redeem that pledge. This I will do, by endeavoring to show first, that the Tariff is not in *intention* or *effect*, a "tax upon the people of the South for the benefit of the North;" and further, so far from its operating an injury to the South, it has been highly beneficial: secondly, so far from banishing competition, it has increased it, to the very great advantage of the country: and thirdly, that it has had no effect upon the sale of any part of our produce. This, sir, being done, I shall endeavor to show your readers, that the Tariff is the true policy of this country, and calculated to have the most happy and permanent effects upon republican institutions and national prosperity.

We are first to show, that the Tariff is not a tax upon the people of the South for the benefit of the North, neither in intention nor effect. The first Tariff law—or law regulating the duties upon foreign articles, was passed at the first session of the first Congress that assembled under the constitution of the United States in 1789, and was among the first acts of that body; being framed, introduced and supported, through all the stages of its passage, by Mr. Madison; and as its title imports, had for its *intention* and *object*, "The raising of a Revenue, and the protection of Agriculture, Commerce and *Manufactures*." I do not mention the name of Mr. Madison as a make-weight to my argument—for the purpose of "weight or character," as a celebrated Virginia Orator lately said in the sitting Convention of that State; but to show that the *policy* was coeval with the constitution itself; introduced by one who has been justly called its father; understood its provisions as well or better than any one else, and whose feelings and policy have always been *national*, not sectional; whose *intentions* could *not*, therefore, have been "to tax the people of the South for the benefit of the North." This law is the substratum—the foundation of the whole policy of the Tariff—this frightful—this Pandora's box of the South, upon whose denunciation so much southern ambition has been gratified, and so much ephemeral importance acquired from the ignorant and designing! In this primeval Tariff law, if the writer's memory serves him correctly, provisions were made, not only for the purposes of raising a revenue correspondent with the then present demand; but also for the protection of all the great staples of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures: for even in this early stage of our national existence, the War of the Revolution, and *necessity*, that fruitful mother of good sense and happy expedients, had laid the foundation of that hateful thing you call *manufactures*; which sounds so harshly upon the tender organs of a southern ear. Your Shipping, Grain, Tobacco, Indigo, Cotton, Rice, Salt, &c. &c. all received their due proportion of protection; and I will engage to say, that it never entered into the thoughts of any one, at that time, to tax one section of the country for the benefit of another. True it is, that there was some diversity of opinion, as to the objects and amount of taxation; but all sections of the country harmonized under the thorough conviction, that all was done for the benefit of the whole, not a part. This law, sir, underwent some slight alterations and modifications, as the changes and exigencies of the country arose; but no material change was wrought in it, until the late war with Great Britain. With this event, commenced a new epoch of American History and American policy. This war had taught us many lessons of experience and wisdom, which, it is to be hoped, will not soon be forgotten. Among other things, we were taught duly to appreciate the value of a Navy, which, for party purposes, and by party corruption, had long been looked upon as hopeless a child of usefulness and fame, as the Tariff itself. That part which had survived the all-devouring hand of party rage, Gunboats and Torpedoes, had covered itself with imperishable glory. How lamentable it is, sir, that nothing less than great national convulsions will bring political fanatics to their senses! That war opened the eyes of the people. All parties and sections of the country, although the war was very now consented to a gradual increase of the Navy. For this purpose money was wanting; and to raise it, a revision of the Tariff was found to be indispensable. In this war, also, the public debt had greatly accumulated; which also increased the necessity for a revision of the Tariff. To these, other considerations were added. The enemy's fleet lying along our coast, had greatly interrupted, and in some instances, cut off our coasting trade and driven it inland. The enormous drudgery and cost of transportation from one extremity of the Union to the other, without roads or canals, at once opened our eyes to our poverty of the proper means of international communication, and prepared the public mind for granting such means as might be needed for preparing these facilities. Hence the gigantic plans, for the improvement of the country by means of roads and canals, proposed by Mr. Calhoun; which, with his late abjuration of his former opinions upon this subject, and shameful dereliction of duty, forever must distinguish him in the history of his country as the most contemptible political trimmer. These required money, and consequently a revision of the Tariff. Finally, sir, this war, which has been emphatically called a second War of the Revolution, gave, and elicited a second Washington! (I hope you will not be disposed to laugh at what has been so often confidently asserted, and I am sure, is honestly believed by a large portion of your fellow-citizens!)—I say, this war, and the non intercourse and embargo laws which preceded it, laid the foundation for many manufacturing establishments in this county, for articles of great necessity, which, during the war, could not be procured from Europe. They supplied the soldiers with shoes, hats and blankets, of which, otherwise, they must have remained destitute. They likewise convinced thousands of our fellow-citizens who were heretics upon this subject, and thought the country too green for such establishments, that, in order to become completely independent, we must become, in part, a manufacturing people; so far, at least, as to be independent of foreign nations for articles of *necessity* during a time of war.

These are the principal causes which led to a revision of the Tariff and an increase of the duties upon foreign merchandize in 1816.

In 1816, therefore, a new era had commenced. The war had closed; and, if not favorably to national pride, it was certainly so as to the national will.—If we had gained nothing for which we engaged in it, we had lost nothing which could be considered irreparable. Mr. Monroe had just ascended the presidential chair, with little or no opposition. The rancor of party animosity had begun to subside—party itself to become extinct, and all parts of the country to harmonize for the general good. The Tariff law was passed for the avowed purpose both of raising a revenue and protecting domestic manufactures. But little opposition was manifested to its passage; and not a whisper of objection was raised, upon the grounds of its being unconstitutional, or that it would operate oppressively upon one part of the country, for the benefit of another. These discoveries, sir, were reserved to be made, at the time of some great political excitement, when they might operate with effect upon a pending presidential election! They develope at once the principles and patriotism of some of our southern politicians and demagogues; and show, that they act, not for the benefit of their country, but for political effect, and the benefit of themselves and party. They go farther, sir. For effect, they poison the minds of the ignorant, by creating jealousies, infusing suspicions, and imparting a belief of oppression, which only exists in their own imaginations; and in large meetings, artificially procured, get the ignorant multitude to sanction resolutions, threatening a dissolution of the Union, if their object is not accomplished!! And, sir, can it be possible, that it is by *aping* the example of such men as these, a candidate for Congress can become conspicuous, and recommend himself to the plain, honest, sober and patriotic people of your district? I hope not. If the gentleman possess merits, it is to be hoped he will hereafter lay the foundation of his pretensions to public favor in them, and not in falsehood and deception. But to return to my subject.

Prior to the adoption of what was called the restrictive System—the non-intercourse, non-importation and embargo laws, which commenced in 1805 and ended with the beginning of the War in 1812—almost every part of the United States were dependent upon importation, chiefly from Great Britain, for almost all articles of clothing. Millions of millions

have our citizens paid to the manufacturers of that country; and thousands of millions, by that means, have been thrown into the treasury of her government. This restrictive system, or, as it was sarcastically termed in the language of the day, the "terapin policy," altho' as a measure of coercion, which was intended at the time, was weak and futile in the extreme, ruinous to the commercial and shipping interests of the country, productive also of serious inconveniencies to the agricultural interests for a time; yet it had ultimately the most happy effects upon those interests, embracing the interests of the great body of the people. By it, the people were taught the necessity of economy, and a dependence upon themselves, at least for their every-day or laboring clothes; and that it was no disgrace even to appear abroad in the productions of their own wheels and looms. Cotton carding and spinning machines, spring looms, fulling mills, &c. suddenly sprung up among us. And, I hazard nothing in saying, that no period, before nor since, has found our citizens as free from debt, happy and easy in their circumstances, as they were at the close of the war in 1815. The causes which have produced an opposite state of things—debt poverty and discontent, particularly in the Southern States—must be familiar to every thinking man; but making no part of my present purpose, I forbear to mention.

In the law of 1816 for a revision of the tariff of duties upon foreign goods, Great Britain saw clearly that the foundation of her long and universal empire of monopoly was stopped—that the "sceptre was about to depart from Judah!" The government of that country combined with its wealthy subjects, and put in requisition every expedient to counteract its effects. Bounties in various ways were given by the government, and the wealthy manufacturers flooded our country with goods, and sold them; some for cost; some for less;—in any way, or in any manner, no matter how—privately, at auction, or otherwise, so as to *break down* the competing establishments in this country. This was the great desideratum. The means, or cost, was not to be calculated. The great wealth acquired by these establishments in Great Britain, enabled the owners to continue them upon small profits, or even no profits at all, for several years, for the purpose of breaking down and entirely destroying all competition from similar establishments in this country. This attempt has been made, and clearly manifested in various ways, by the government and manufacturing interests of Great Britain; and it was this which brought the subject before Congress at different times, in 1818, 1823—4, and 1826—7, if the writer's memory serves him correctly, and procured the passage of laws, for the purpose of protecting our own manufacturing establishments from the danger with which they were threatened. To do this, the faith of the nation was virtually pledged by the law of 1816, upon which many, very many were established. But, sir, whether the faith of the nation was pledged or otherwise, the subject resolved itself into a simple question, namely: Were our own manufacturers to be protected, or were they to be abandoned to the monopolizing policy of Great Britain? That they should be protected, common sense, interest, good faith and national policy, all demanded. And, sir, permit me ask, that it may elicit inquiry of you and your readers, whether *more* than *protection* has been granted by these several revisions of the Tariff laws? Whence is the oppression? Go to your merchants' invoices—to your own private bills, examine and see. Are the same articles charged higher *now*, than in 1816? Or are they not *less*, from 25 to 200 per cent.? These examinations would at once answer and refute all this whining and whimpering about the Tariff, and show what amount of tax the South is made to pay to the North! It will show, that neither *in intention* nor in *effect*, "*the Tariff is a tax upon the South for the benefit of the North*;" or, sir, if it be a tax at all, it arises from the fact, that goods, by the Tariff, have become so cheap, that it presents too strong a temptation to southern pride and extravagance to be resisted, to buy more than can be easily, or in many cases, be paid for at all, only by the oath of insolvency! This brings me to examine, whether the "Tariff destroys competition;" which I shall do in a succeeding number.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

What is "the ingratitude of Republics," which has become a saying of reproach throughout the world? It is not capriciously dismissing from office those who have rendered faithful services in their stations, and leaving them and their families to perish in poverty? The services which constitute claims must mean those of every one in his sphere, however humble or however elevated—whether the General or the soldier—the Commodore of the sailor—the President or the Inspector of the Customs.

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Saturday Nov. 28.

Mr. Martin from the Committee of claims, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to Miss Udney M. Blakely, together with a bill on the same subject, made a report, concluding with, a Resolution that it is inexpedient to continue the annual appropriation made for the education and support of Miss Udney M. Blakely. The Report and Resolution having been read, on motion of Mr. Meares, they were laid on the table.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1824, to establish and regulate a turnpike Road in Rutherford and Buncombe, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Marshall presented a bill relative to Wadesborough Academy in Anson county. Read the first time and subsequently the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Burgin presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1828, appointing Commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's Turnpike Road in Burke county. Read the first time.

The engrossed bill providing for the payment of Jurors in Rowan and Wake, having been read the third time, it was amended on motion of Mr. Askew, so as to apply to the county of Bertie, and on motion of Mr. Moore, so as to include Stokes, and thus amended, passed its 3d reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn,

Resolved, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money, to aid the inhabitants living on the main road leading from Wilkesborough to Trap Hill, and from thence to the main road leading from Jonesville in Surry county, to the Lead Mines in Wythe county in Virginia, and from thence to the Salt Works and the quarry of Plaster of Paris in Washington county, Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Marshall in the chair, to take into consideration the bill to erect out of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Marshall reported, that the committee had the said bill under consideration, and had instructed him to report the said bill without amendment, and recommend that it be passed into a law. The question being taken on concurring with the report of the committee of the whole, it was decided in the negative, 30 to 28.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill at its second reading, Mr. Sherrard move to amend it, by adding an additional section providing also, for the erection of a new country, to be composed of portions of Wayne, Edgecomb, Nash and Johnston, to be called SPAIGHT. The said amendment having been read, on motion of Mr. Sherrard, the bill and amendment were recommitted to the select committee who reported the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 30.

A message from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House, to the engrossed bill, to amend an act passed in 1824, to establish and regulate a Turnpike road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe. Read the first time.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to alter the name of Thomas Pettite of the county of Surry and to legitimate him.

Mr. Newland, a bill concerning a troop of Cavalry, in Burke, Wilkes and Iredell.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom the memorial of the Roanoke Navigation company was referred, made a report accompanied by a resolution, directing the Treasurer to pay said Company, $965—it being the amount of interest due by the State, on deferred payments of the subscription for 250 shares of the Stock of said Company. Also, instructing the Treasurer to pay the instalment of $5,000 now due on said subscription.

Mr. Hill, from the committee of Internal Improvements to whom was referred the message of the Governor, in relation to the manner in which the $25,000 subscribed by the State to the Yadkin Navigation Company, has been disposed of, reported, that it is not in the power of the committee to ascertain any satisfactory information on the subject, but suggest the propriety, if the Legislature deem it advisable, of compelling the Treasurer of the Company to state a full account.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bill amendatory of the law respecting the crime of Bigamy, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to render void, contracts for the sale of spirituous liquors by the small measure, was rejected on its second reading, 35 to 36. This bill elicited very considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Gaston, Nash, O'Brien and Wythe participated.

From the Register, Dec. 7.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Resolution to discontinue the appropriation for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakely, passed its third reading, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence. It appears from the Report of the committee accompanying the Resolution, that the State has already appropriated the sum of $8,000 for her benefit, and that her whole property is estimated to be worth about $16,000.

On the same day, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Sneed in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the State. Mr. Martin delivered his views at considerable length, when the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on this day.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, a select committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress, to use their exertions to have all the vacant lands of the United States in the different States and Territories, sold, as soon as can be reasonably done at a fair price, to be equally apportioned among the several States and Territories, for the purposes of Education.

The bill to reduce the price of vacant lands in this State to five cents per acre, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading.

Mr. Hill of Wilmington, from the committee of Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorising the Board of Internal Improvements to contract for the opening and improving of Currituck Inlet.

On Friday, the Senate was chiefly occupied in committee of the whole, in the consideration of the Sheriff's Bill. Before any question was taken on it, the committe reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Nash, from the committe on the Judiciary, to whom a resolution was referred instructing them to enquire into the expediency of making Usury an indictable offence, reported that he had been directed by the committee to say, that the penalties already provided by law, are sufficiently severe, and that it would be impolitic to increase them or vary the mode by which they are to be enforced.

A petition was presented from Joseph H. Bryan and William Watts Jones, praying to be permitted to enter vacant and unappropriated land in the county of Macon, to the amount of 20,000 acres, for which they are willing to give 1 dollar per acre, whenever grants are issued. The express object which they have in view, is to search for Gold, and they promise to account to the State, for one sixteenth of all the precious metals they find. The petition was referred.

On Saturday, the time of the Senate was again engrossed by the Sheriff's Bill, in the Committee of the whole. To test its principle, Mr. Mitchell moved to strike out the enacting clause, which motion was lost. The bill on motion of Mr. Martin, was then reported to the House and its passage recommended. The question to concur with the Report of the Committe, was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 33—Naos 27. Before the bill was put on its second reading, the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, who stated his intention to offer some amendments.

The House of Commons was altogether occupied in the consideration of private business.

Burmese Paper.—Three descriptions of paper are used by the Burmans. The first is a domestic manufacture, made from the fibres of the young bamboo; and this is a substance as thick as pasteboard, which is rubbed over with a mixture of charcoal and rice water; thus prepared it is written upon with a pencil of steatite, as we write on a slate. The impression may be blotted out with the moistened hand, and the paper is again fit to be written upon. This process, if the paper be good, may be often repeated. Another sort is strong white blotting paper, and is universally used for packages, for the decoration of coffins, and for making ornaments offered to the temples and exhibited at festivals. The Chinese import stained paper, also used for ornaments offered to the temples, and for decorating coffins.

Crawford's Ava.

Differences in Laws.—The Pacha of Egypt a year or two since, decreed that every able bodied man, twenty one years of age and upwards, should have at least two wives. The Law in North Carolina is, that every man who has two wives shall be hanged. So much for the wisdom of law givers!

At the late term of the Supreme Court in Portland, (Maine) Mrs. Godfrey vs. Peter Kincaid, recovered eleven hundred and eleven dollars, for a breach of promise of marriage. Kincaid is about *fifty-three* years of age, and widow Godfrey *twenty-four*.

DOMESTIC.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 23d ult. its constitutional time.—The Governor's Message was delivered on Tuesday, and embraces a variety of topics of general interest.

Gov. Miller recommends that the State should take an interest in the Railroad from Charleston, as not only being more consistent with its expressed opinions than applying for aid from the funds of the General Government, but as the dictate of sound policy, calculated to revive the depressed trade of its principal city.

He also recommends a revision of the Criminal Code. "The punishment for some offences is uncertain; and for many, too severe." The Governor does not particularize; but he might have noticed as a blot on the humanity of South Carolina Legislation, that *Horse-stealing is punishable with death.*

The reduction of interest, and the taxing of Bank Stock and Money at interest are recommended in the Message. His Excellency insists on maintaining the right of the State to tax equally every species of property—that the exemption of any kind or kinds increases unjustly the burdens on other species; and that to exempt Bank Stock, because a bonus is paid to the State, has no more justice in it, than to exempt a tract of land, because it was purchased of the State.

To prevent emigration, &c. the Governor recommends the prevention of the involuntary sale of the real estate of resident freeholders; or at least such a provision as would permit a defendant, or any person for him to redeem, within a year, his landed property sold by the Sheriff.

On the 1st Sept. the Treasury contained $131,210. This added to the ordinary revenue of the present fiscal year, makes $466,772, exceeding the highest estimate of public expenditure, $226,390.

Commodore Creighton has been recalled from his command in the Pacific, and may be soon expected home. Meantime, says the New York American, it must be taken as pretty conclusive evidence of the standing of Commodore Creighton with his own officers and crew that, *after* the American papers containing the various charges against him of tyrannical and oppressive conduct were received on board the Hudson, and read, as we have reason to know, they were very generally, a complimentary dinner was given to him by the officers; and the crew were taking measures, on their part, to evince the regard in which they hold him.

BONE SETTING.

Waterman Sweet advertises in this paper, that he is now in this city, and will attend to the setting of bones which have got out of place.—We know nothing about this individual, but we presume he belongs to the family which formerly lived either in Rhode Island or Massachusetts, and of whom we have long and often heard under the denomination of the "Bone Setting Sweets."—They possessed a faculty, unexplained and incomprehensible, of instantly replacing a dislocated bone, even when it has set at naught all the efforts of the best surgeons, to correct it; and they could and did give imediate and perfect relief to the patient though he might long have suffered the greatest pain and inconvenience. We have been told of several instances of cures performed by them, which have astonished the observers, and put to blush the learned in surgery, Their gift "comes by nature;" no one not even themselves, can account for it. It is a phenomenon, which proves that "there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosohy."

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

It is sated elsewhere in this paper, that the body of Judge Washington had arrived in Baltimore in one of the steamboats, and would thence be sent to Mount Vernon for burial. Mrs. Washington left this city on Saturday morning in a carriage.—We are informed that between Gray's Ferry and the Bell Tavern, Mrs. W. was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill, and was conveyed to a private dwelling house, where she shortly after expired.

Mr. Randolph in his late speech in the Convention, spoke very harshly of Mr. Chapman Johnson. The latter gentleman has since made a short, but severe and dignified reply. Mr. Johnson, in closing an explanation of some of his previous remarks, said: "He would not take his seat without saying, that to the bitter sarcasms, gratuitous imputations, and *learned jests* of the gentleman from Charlotte, he had no plea to enter no answer to make.—No matter how low he might stand in the opinion of others, (and they could not rate him lower than he estimated himself) he had yet sufficient self respect not to answer that gentleman, and if self respect did not, respect for the Committee would keep him silent."

Mr. P. P. Barbour, in his late speech in the Convention, remarked:—"No wise farmer ever tries an *experiment*; he leaves that to others to do." If this be the true characteristic of Virginia farmers, it is well for them that there are some experimental farmers in other parts of the world; otherwise, they would yet like the Spaniards, in their attachment to old notions, be using the plough described by Virgil in his Georgics. Not an *improved* harrow, hoe, or rake, would ever have touched the soil of the Old Dominion. Mr. Barbour's speech is a dead set at all improvements.

Virginia Press.

Snaking.—The Macdonough Geo. Jacksonian tells the following story:—A young lady of our county, a few days ago, seeing a Ground Squirrel go into the crevice of a large rock, which lay flat on the ground, ran her hand in to catch it when she was severely bitten; "hang you, you have bit me, but I will have you any how," she said, and again poked in her hand, but instead of the squirrel, she pulled out a large Rattle Snake, having 12 rattles—her hand and arm swelled prodigiously in a few hours after.

The Legislature of Alabama met on the 16th ult. at Tuscaloosa. Levin Powell, esq. was chosen President of the Senate, and John Gayle, esq. Speaker of the House of representatives.—The Message of Governor Murphy is a sensible and forcibly written Document, and confined, very properly, to the discussion of subjects in which his State is specially interested. *Virginian.*

On the farm of Joseph Harlan, Esq. of this county, is an apple tree which has produced *three crops* this season! We were, a few days since, presented by Mr. Harlen with some of the apples of the *third growth*. They are of the common size. The tree was budding, and, had the weather continued mild for a few days longer, would have been in blossom for the *fourth time!* Mr. H. planted this tree about twenty years ago—and since it commenced bearing, has not failed to produce two crops in a season. It was never grafted.

Elkton Press.

Mail Robbery.....The Philadelphia Chronicle of the 28th ult. gives the annexed statement of an attack upon the mail.

We are informed, on the authority of a passenger who was in the Kimberton stage yesterdy morning, that the stage was stopped near the first mile-stone from the bridge, by three men, one of whom was above six feet in height. One of the passengers saved his money by secreting it in the stage and another preserved a gold watch in the same manner. The thieves took what they could lay their hands on, bound the driver and passengers with their hands behind them, ordering them not to stir, on pain of death, for a quarter of an hour, tied the horses to a fence, and went off. The parties robbed were afterwards released by a market man. One account mentions three passengers; another only two. The mail was plundered, on the road. The Postmaster offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the rogues.

The N. Y. Enquirer rejoices that the East Room is about to be splendidly furnished by the Tennessee Republican Farmer: it declares that the plain furniture used by Mr. Adams was "disrespectful to the office," and disgraceful to the nation. Thus we go. When it was necessary to lie Mr. Adams out of office and Gen. Jackson in the furniture of the East Room was described by the veracious Senator Benton as so georgeous and magnificent, that it shocked his Republican feelings. And now we are told it is too common for Old Hickory! Almost every mail informs us of some new bauble intended to decorate this favorite room of the first of the American Cæsars—among other gewgaws, are too splendid mirrors, 150 cubic feet in size. We presume Gen. Jackson is like the deformed Richard the 3d, after he had won the love of Lady Anne. Since the people have found out that he is a "marvellous proper man" for President, he is determined

"*To be at charges for a looking glass,*
"*That he may see his shadow as he pass!*"

Virginian.

Anecdote of Cooke the Miser.—This avaricious character, finding himself near his end, sent for a lawyer to draw up his will. When the man of parchment had concluded, he inquired his charge. The attorney named the sum; on which Cooke obsorved: "That is a great deal of money; I cannot spare it now, but you may add a codicil that I bequeath you the amount of the bill." To which he other agreed, with the proviso that interest should be paid to the day of Cooke's death. This event took place within a few weeks afterwards; on which Latiat observed—He was sure he died so soon on purpose to *chouse him out of the interest!*" and from the habits of the man, the supposition is by no means improbable.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1829.

Abraham Rencher, Esq. has been elected member of Congress for this District by a majority of about 450 votes.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature, after numerous ballotings, effected an election of Senator on the 8th instant. All the candidates, with the exception of *William B. Meares*, of Wilmington, having withdrawn from the contest, *Ebenezer Brown*, of Caswell was put in nomination, and elected. The vote was —for Brown 95; Meares 86; scattering 7. This result is convincing proof that there is such a thing as *luck* in this world.

Capt. Partridge proposes to establish a branch of his Scientific and Military School in Fayetteville, to be commenced some time in March next. He has already established one at Oxford, in Granville county.

We have long been of the opinion, that those, who profess the most devotion to the "*people*"—who, on all occasions, talk of the "sovereign people," and of submission to their will—are, in general, as little to be trusted by the people as any class of men whatever. They are people's men so long as the interests of their own little selves can be promoted, and no longer. Of those who talked loud and long, during the last Presidential election, about the people, the people's candidate and the people's will, John Randolph was not the least conspicuous; and one might have supposed that, even at a time of life when habits and opinions are rarely changed, from the proud aristocrat he had been transformed into a plain republican. But his republicanism, like that of many others in the people's ranks, was all assumed; it was made use of to attain a particular object; and that having been accomplished, was thrown aside, like a cast-off garment, as worthless. That we do not calumniate Mr. *Randolph*, we have the testimony of the gentleman himself to prove. In a debate in the Virginia Convention, on the 24th ult. on the proposition to extend the elective franchise to others than freeholders, Mr. Randolph said—

"If the freeholders of this State, are mad, or weak enough to surrender this power, [the exclusive right of suffrage] they will have effaced from all record—if it were not in Holy Writ—the stupidity of Esau. If we, the proprietors of the soil—the land owners—who can give them notice to quit—and compel them to quit—if we give *the people*, who have been *well* termed by the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Cooke,) *a drunken set of vagabonds*—a power to tax our property—if we are so "*ineffably stupid*," "(I thank the Jew for teaching me that phrase"—we will have effaced the record, were it not written by the pen of inspiration, of the stupidity of Esau."

And in the closing part of his speech he was still more bitter in his vituperations on the people, the "dear people," whom he & his party coaxed & flattered so much during the late presidential contest. In an appeal to the sons of freeholders, who possessed no freeholds themselves, not to unite with the other non-freeholders in the Commonwealth, in their exertions to acquire, what every moral and intelligent freeman is entitled to, the right of voting for those who are to make laws to bind him, Mr. Randolph used the following language:—

"Will you enter into a joint stock company —will you form a co-partnership with the *rabble, the drunken vagabonds*, described by the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Cooke,) *a profligate, homeless gang*, who, as the gentleman from Spotsylvania, (Mr. Stanard,) *had said, hung loosely on society, but who are sure to stick very closely to her skirts—villains disposed to pick up all they can get, and earn their vile, and infamous bread, by any art, rather than labor?* They surely would not unite with people of that description—he would call upon the sons of freeholders, to wit, and not to make common cause with those who, in the nature of things, had no permanent, nor even transient interest in the Commonwealth. He hoped they would rally round their fathers. He was sure that a Constitution with such provisions as that proposed, would never be acceptable to the good common sense, of the people of this Commonwealth."

Such is the language in which he portrayed the character of the whole body of non-freeholders, except those who, by the fortuitous circumstance of birth, happened to be *sons of freeholders*; as if that circumstance conferred upon them superior dignity, and raised them above the vulgar herd of non-freeholders. Is not this the very essence of aristocracy? And if language like this had been used by a supporter of Mr. Adams, would not every Jackson editor, from Maine to Louisiana, have united to brand him as a vile aristocrat and monarchist, and to identify the principles of the individual with those of the party to which he belonged? That they would have done this, no one, who has traced them thro' all the sinuosities of their political course, can for a moment doubt: but in this case they are silent—not a whisper of censure is heard among the whole corps. The sentinels of the "dear people" are silent, even when the wolf is in the fold.

Gen. Jackson, every body knows, was elected by "the people;" ergo, according to John Randolph, a staunch Jacksonian, he was elected by "a drunken set of vagabonds," "a profligate, homeless gang;" for such he says, "*the people* have been *well* termed." The people, according to Randolph's desire, having displaced Mr Adams, the object of his bitterest hate, he no longer minces matters with them, but tells plainly in what utter contempt he holds them.

The President of Mexico, on the 15th of September last, issued a decree abolishing slavery in that Republic, and declaring all, who until that day considered themselves, free. The decree further states, that *as soon as the financial situation of the Republic will admit*, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified! Thus have the citizens of Mexico been deprived of their property, without their consent, and without remuneration, by the will of the Executive. Away with such republicanism as this!

Handsome Dividend.....The Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th ultimo, declared a dividend of $2400 per share on each share of stock owned in said Company, for the last year. The stock originally costs $3333⅓ a share.

Mr. *Dorr* who has recently been removed from the office of Deputy Inspector of the Customs at Hallowell, was a veteran of the revolution. He was one of that "band of heroes" which defeated the British at Lexington, and was likewise "one of the number who followed Arnold through the wilderness of the Kennebec to Quebec."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill for a temporary loan of *one million of dollars for* canal and rail road purposes, which the Governor has approved.

The Georgetown Gazette says that rumours of changes in the Cabinet gain credit. It is thought that the "*thinking Secretary*" will come to a *positive determination* as to the propriety of abdicating in a few months.

Female Temperance Society.—A late London paper states, that "so intemperate have females in the United States become, that they are obliged to form societies to keep each other sober!"

Three Russian officers are at present on a visit to this country. One of them commanded a line ship of the Russian navy at the battle of Navarino. They lately visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. York.

The tops of the houses and the fields in the neighborhood of New York, were covered with snow, on the morning of the 14 ult.

The *Cherokee Indians* have formed a *Temperance Society*, at new Echota.

Married,

At Washington City, on the evening of the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Capt. THOMAS F. HUNT, of the United States Army, to Mrs. DORCAS K. LOVELL, daughter of the late Ezekiel King, Esq. of that city.

Died,

In Lancaster, S. C. on the 4th instant, after a short illness of two or three days, Mr. *James Neeson*, (for some time a resident of Salisbury) a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, aged about 22 years.

House and Lot.

I WILL sell, on advantageous terms, a House and Lot in the town of Concord, situated on Corbin street, south of the Court-House. It is convenient to business, and yet is well suited for the residence of a private family. Approved notes or negro property will be taken in payment. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. W. HAMILTON.

Concord, N. C. Dec. 7, 1829. 263tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Binkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none: his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford: the bar with liquors of the best quality: attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 263tf

N. B. Having discontinued the mercantile business, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment.

New Supply.

I HAVE just received, at my Establishment north of the Court-House, a fresh supply of

OYSTERS and Butter CRACKERS;
CANDIES, a good assortment;
Philadelphia BEER;

Together with Almonds, Raisons, Figs, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Smoked Herrings,
Pickled do.
Mackerel, No. 2,
Cordials, Wines, Spirits, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Charlotte, Dec. 11, 1829. 3t265

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1829.

Hezekiah Singleton } DIVORCE.
vs.
Christopher Singleton. }

ORDERED, by court, that publication be made 3 months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judment will be entered up against him.

WM. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt276:::::pr. adv. $4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. Carruth, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are notified to present them in the time limited by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Adm'r.*

Charlotte, Dec. 7, 1829. 51267

Notice.

THE subscriber claims to be the inventor of a machine known by the name of a *Hollow Cylinder and Screen*, for washing Gold out of gravel and sand, and has made application for a patent right for the same. All persons are forwarned from using the same without permission: the law will be enforced against those who do.

PETER SUMMY.

Lincolnton, December 5, 1829 —41266

EBENEZER ACADEMY

THE winter session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday of January. Owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, the price of tuition will, in future, be considerably reduced. For the Latin and Greek Languages, eight dollars per session. For English Grammar and Geography, six dollars. For the junior branches, four dollars per session. Board can be obtained at twenty-five dollars per session; a session being five months and a half.

HUGH R. HALL, *Principal.*

Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C. Dec. 2, 1829. } 1264

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his

House of Accommodation,

situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North-Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honor him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs: as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829. 82

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Nichols & Pritchard, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 24th of October last. The Cabinet Making Business will in future be conducted at the old stand, by the subscriber; by whom all orders, in his line, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Nov. 28, 1829. 1264

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Dec. 2.

Cotton, 8¼ a 8.65, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 6 a 7½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 35 a 40; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2.50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 7 50a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 22½ a 26; sugar, common, 9½, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes ½ to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Nov. 28.

Cotton, 9 a 10; flour, 6 a 6¾; corn 50 a 55; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3½ a 4½; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 00 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, December 2.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 50 a 60 and peach do 4.

Norfolk, December 5....Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 6.50, hides sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New York, Nov. 31

Cotton 8¾ a 11, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12½, Java, 14½ a 15, flour 5, 87½ wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7½, St. Croix 8¼ a 9½, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38

Richmond, Dec. 5.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25a 5 75, wheat 95a100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

MORE NEW GOODS!

KYLES & MEENAN

HAVE received an additional supply, consisting, in part, of

ARTIFICIAL WREATHS
Silver do.
Puffs Curls, (new style)
Cheap Calicoes, do. Vestings
Cassimere and Prussian Shawls
Plaid Norwich Crape, Wadding
Silk Braid, Tortoise Side Combs
Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

They invite the attention of gentlemen to their stock of blue, black, green, olive, brown, grey and mixed CLOTHS, which are extremely low.

Salisbury, Dec. 7, 1829.—3t264

AUSTIN & BURNS,

AGENTS of the proprietors, have just received, and offer for sale, at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines, viz:

Swaim's Panacea,
Rogers' Pulmonary Syrup, for colds, coughs and consumptions,
Anderson's Cough Drops.

Also, French Quinine, Alcohol, English and American Paint Boxes, Magnifying Glasses, &c. &c.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1829.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *Trotter & Huntington* is dissolved, by mutual consent; and as one of the firm intends leaving the State the ensuing spring, they hope that those indebted will make immediate payment. Those who have claims will present them for payment.

THOS. TROTTER,
262 JNO. HUNTINGTON.

Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1829.

Make Settlements!

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account, are requested to make immediate settlement, either by payment or note: and those indebted by note, to renew them, or pay the cash. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may expect to pay costs.

JOHN M. HARRIS.

York District, S. C. Nov. 23, 1829.—5t266

Negroes to Hire.

ON Friday, 1st day of January, proximo, the subscriber will hire, at the Court-House in Concord, Cabarrus county, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES, men, women, and children; belonging to the estate of John F. Phifer, deceased. Conditions as usual.

ROBERT M'KENZIE, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 3, 1829. 3t264

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having, at the last October term, qualified as Administrator on the estate of *Matthew Baird*, dec. late of Burke county, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. L. BAIRD, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28, 1829. 4t265

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of Maj. Jonathan Harris, deceased, are required to render the same, legally attested, to either of the undersigned; and those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

SARAH A. HARRIS, *Ex'ix.*
JOHN B. S. HARRIS, *Ex'r.*

Mecklenburg, Nov. 27, 1829.—5t266

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as Executor of the estate of James Dinkins, dec. requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

LEWIS DINKINS, *Executor.*

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 28, 1829.—3t264

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Sale.

I WILL sell, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of December, instant, at the late residence of George Carruth, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:—

12 or 14 likely Negroes, among them several valuable Boys;
1500 bushels of Corn;
A quantity of Wheat;
A number of Beds and Furniture;
A large quantity of Fodder, Hay and Oats;
8 or 10 Horses, among which is a valuable race nag;
A valuable Gig, and Plantation Wagon;
A large number of Hogs, &c. &c. &c.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

WASHINGTON MORRISON.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 1, 1829.—2t267

N. B. At the same time and place will be rented, for 12 months, the Plantation on which said deceased lived.

JOHN CARRUTH, *Agent for Heirs.*

LONG CREDIT.

D. T. Caldwell & others, ex parte. Petition for sale of Lands, for partition.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of February next, at public auction, two tracts of Land, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Houston, Joseph Flinn, Geo. Ross, Thomas Alexander, the heirs at law of James Lemonds, dec. the heirs at law of John Robinson, James Todd and others. One is the Plantation whereon the said Mr. Caldwell formerly lived, and the other adjoining it, containing in all, four hundred and twenty acres. One, two, and three years credit will be given, in equal instalments, the purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

Nov. 24, 1829...6t267:::pr. adv. $2.50.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, by note or otherwise, that a part of their dues, at least, must be paid on or before the first day of March next; and those who fail to comply with this notice, must expect to pay cost without fail, and that too without respect to persons.

I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which I offer very low for cash, and on credit to punctual dealers, at cash prices. I have also on hand, a

Large Stock of Leather,

of all kinds; and as I expect shortly to decline having any thing to do with the Tanning Business myself, I will sell the present stock lower than leather ever has been sold in this place or its vicinity, for cash. Cotton and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment of debts, or in exchange for goods or leather, and the highest price will be given for Gold. The subscriber also takes this method of returning thanks to his customers generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have given him; and he hopes, by continuing to keep an assortment of goods as heretofore, that he will still receive a share of public patronage.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Oct. 29, 1829. 1266

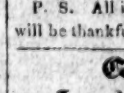
Journeymen Tailors Wanting.

JOHN RAY, *Tailor* will give extra wages to Journeymen. Eight miles north of Lancaster; two miles east of the Corner Stone, on the Steele Creek road, leading from Charlotte to Lancasterville.

J. R.

November 20, 1829 3t263

Stray Mare.



STRAYED from the subscriber on the 18th of November, a bay Mare, with a small blemish in one eye, and only one white foot recollected and about fourteen hands, 3 inches high.

A liberal reward will be given to any person for arresting or delivering the said mare to me at Cheraw, South Carolina.

JOHN W. MOORE.

Nov. 28th, 1829.—3t263

P. S. All information respecting said mare will be thankfully received at Cheraw, S. C.

Gold Mines, Land, Negroes, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs thro' it, for three-fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

ALSO, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert B. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

W. M. BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 10, 1829. } 6t84

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f

Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

American Sketches.—Irving, the author of the Sketch Book, has beautifully compared the endearments and consolations of the other sex, in times of adversity and grief, to the vine binding its caressing tendrils round the Oak. This beautiful thought, Mr. Thomas C. Upham, (of New Hampshire,) gives in verse in the following stanzas—

When from the cloud the thunder driven
And hurl'd upon the mountain oak,
Its tall, majestic trunk, has riven,
And all its towering branches broke;
Around that trunk, around those arms,
The tender vine caressing clings,
And, wreathing there its softest charms,
New life and strength and beauty brings.

And when the thunder-bolt of wo,
Has marked the sons of mortal birth,
And aiming at our bliss, the blow
Has riven and broke us to the earth,
Then woman's love, a vine more dear,
As fondly wreathes its charms around,
To soothe each pang, to dry each tear,
And kindly bind up every wound.

THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

The merry, merry Autumn winds
Again are sweeping free,
But I am sad—for things are not
As once they used to be,
When all the girls wore homespun gowns,
And shoes with leather strings,
And never thought of *bishop sleeves*,
And such outrageous things.

Old father Time ha'nt changed a whit
Since I was five years old,
His Autumn coat is still the same—
A crimson mixed with gold!
He whistles just the same old tune
That he did years ago,
And he is quite as merry now
As he was then, I know.

I used to love to spend a day
Among the forest trees,
When chesnuts, by the bushel, fell
With every passing breeze;
I reached my home at supper time,
With bag and basket full,
And found the mug of cider there,
For me to "take a pull."

And there were pleasant times at nigh
In very frosty weather,
When we before the blazing fire
Were seated all together;
The women with their "knitting work,"
The boys with each a book,
The dog asleep upon the hearth,
And puss within the nook.

But now I spend my autumn nights
Beside my fire alone,
I hear no more the hearty laugh
At jokes in "banter" thrown;
I gaze into my Lehigh fire,
And picture *old times* there,
Then wake, and find the scene is but
A castle in the air.

O, how I long for those good times
That once I used to know,
When I wore "neckcloths" without starch,
And tied them in a bow:
For every thing I know is changed,
In name, if not in look,
Excepting Time—the Testament,
And Webster's Spelling-Book!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

EXTRACT

From Martin's History of N. C. just published.

On the 22d of July of that year, [1584,] the English flag was displayed before the shores of Carolina, by Arthur Barlow and Philip Amidas. They were the commanders of two small vessels built by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had obtained from Queen Elizabeth a patent, authorising him, his heirs or assigns, to take possession of such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, as were not occupied by any Christian Prince. Amidas and Barlow had sailed from the Thames, and taking their route by the Canary and West India Islands, had approached the continent towards the Gulf of Mexico, after a passage of fifty-seven days.

A fragrant odor wafted to the adventurers, the glad tidings of the vicinity of the land, some time before they could descry it. The coast at first offered no convenient harbor and they sailed by it for upwards of one hundred miles, without discovering any. They entered, however, with difficulty and caution, the first inlet which they saw, and having returned thanks to God, went ashore to take possession of the land in the name of their sovereign.

At first, they judged themselves on the continent, but taking advantage of an eminence, they discovered that the sea surrounded them. The island appeared to be seventy miles in length, and six in breadth; it lay between Cape Fear and Cape Hatteras, and was very low, and is concluded to be that of Ocracock, or some others near it along the coast, now in the county of Carteret. Stately cedars, pines, cypress, sassafras, & other trees of a fragrant smell, covered it; on them numerous and large clusters of grapes hung in natural festoons; and the land abounded in deer, racoons, and wild fowls.—They were nearly three days on this island, without seeing any of the natives; on the third, three Indians came in a canoe from the main land; they fearlessly approached the strangers, and one of them went on board one of the vessels; he chattered much, ate, drank, and gladly accepted a shirt and a hat, which were presented him; after viewing attentively everything on board, he went away, and in a short time returned with his canoe loaded with fish.

On the next day, a great number of Indians came in large canoes; among them was the King's brother; the English learnt from him that his name was Granganameo, that of the King, Wingina, and that of the country was called Wingadocea, and the island Wocconi. The natives were generally tall and well shaped, very respectful to the chief, and courteous to each other. The King lay at the principal town, ill from the wounds he had lately received in battle.

Granganameo sat down on a mat, which was spread for him, and received the English, without manifesting the least fear, as they approached him with their arms; he invited them by signs to sit down, and stroked his own head and breast and then theirs, as a mark of courtesy. Four of the natives sat down also; the others stood up around. The English made presents to Granganameo, and the four Indians who were sitting; but he took the whole to himself. The parties having spent some time in traffic, separated.

Two days after, Granganamen paid the English another visit, came on board, and ate and drank merrily. He had brought a quantity of dressed deer skins, which he bartered for a copper kettle and a pewter plate. The latter pleased him so that boring it in the rim, he hung it to his neck as a breastplate. He afterwards brought his wife and children to see the vessels; she was of a short stature but remarkably well made; her behaviour was modest.—She had a long loose coat, with a short apron of leather; and a band of white coral encircled her temples, and strings of large pearl, hung from her ears down to her waist. The children were fancifully decked with red copper and feathers. The women who attended her, had pendants of red copper in their ears.

The Indians came daily from the surrounding shores, with leather, coral, several kinds of dye stuffs, bucks, rabbits, hares, fish, melons, cucumbers, and various roots.

An acquaintance having been thus constructed, by mutual beneficence and kindness, Amidas ventured, with a party of seven men, up the Sound, now called Pamplico, then Occam. He reached, on the following day, an island, then, and still called Roanoke, now in the county of Currituck; and went up to a small village, consisting of nine houses, one of which, was that of Granganameo. It was large, divided into several apartments, built of cedar, and fortified around with sharp pieces of timber. The village itself, was surrounded by a high pallisade, which had a gateway, guarded by a sort of turnstile. The chief was from home, but the visitors were received and entertained by his wife, with courteous hospitality. She despatched some of her people to draw up the boat of her guests, and bring the oars to the house; she washed their feet in warm water, and conducted them into an inner room, laid before them boiled venison, roasted fish, and hominy; melons, baked roots, and various fruits, were afterwards offered. In the evening, the English retired to their boat, and putting a little off the shore, lay at anchor. She seemed concerned at the distrust which this caution seemed to manifest. Her attention to their comfort was not, however, lessened. She had their supper brought to the shore, and made several Indians remain there as a guard, during the whole night.

The English were informed, that on the main land, on the shores of the great river Occam (Pamplico Sound) stood a large town called Pomecock, (supposed to be near the mouth of Gibb's creek, in the present County of Hyde) and at the distance of six days march, another, called Skihoah. They were told also of a river called Cibo, which fell into Occam, in which were large quantities of muscles, bearing pearls.

Wingina's dominions extended westward, as far as Chowanock river, and southerly, to Secotan, a town equi-distant from Neuse, Tar river and Pamplico sound. There began the dominions of Piamanecum, King of the Nussocks, whose chief town was called Pomonick. The Wingadocea and Nusssock Indians had lately concluded a peace, which had terminated a very long and bloody war, occasioned by the treachery of the latter, who, having invited the inhabitants of the town of Secotan to a feast, had slain the men, and detained the women as prisoners.

Amidas returned to the shipping the next day. With a view to try the strength of the soil on the island before which they lay, they committed to the ground a few peas; after ten days, they had risen to the height of fourteen inches.

The English being too small in number to attempt a settlement, and the present being only a voyage of discovery, a few days were spent in obtaining the best information respecting the neighbouring continent, and trafficking with the natives, who daily came on board to barter their rude productions, for the commodities of the English, especially for their iron and other useful metals: after which the vessels sailed for England, where they arrived on the 15th of September. Two of the natives, Manteo and Manchefe, voluntarily accompanied Amidas."

A SCOTTISH TEA-PARTY.

In passing to my own room, the parlor door being open, I observed the tea table arranged with a rich supply of cookies, biscuit, ham and jelly. On making this discovery, I resolved to conceal my return, that I might not interrupt a conversation from which I expected some entertainment, as the contiguity of my room and thinness of my partition would enable me to hear every word above a whisper. In a few minutes my landlady came in, and was followed by a train of gossips, the number of which I could not ascertain; but there were different voices in various tones: I shall therefore employ initial letters to distinguish the speakers. When my landlady went to make tea, Mrs. A. said, 'I beg you will put in no green tea, unless you have something in the bottle; for it always wrings my stomach without a dram.' 'We'll see about that after,' said my landlady; 'but green tea is a great improvement to the flavor, although our lodger the Doctor Callan, says it is prepared on copper, which makes it a slow poison; but he says the same of whiskey, sae I doubt he's but a greenhorn; yet the chap is cleverish about some things, and cured our John of the cholic in a quarter of an hour. He's dining out the night, and I told you John's at New Haven, and Mary's wi' her grannie; so we'll ha'e nane to see what we eat or drink and as few to hear what we say.' During tea the conversation consisted chiefly on the difficulty of procuring articles of good quality, with several remarks upon dress, particularly upon fashionable bonnets. By the repeated clattering of the cups, and from what I heard said, I had reason to believe that they did due honor to the feast. 'I heard some hint about a bottle,' said Mrs. B.; 'I wish you would put a drappie in my bindmost cup.' 'Wud you no like it better naked?" said my landlady. 'Nae doubt o' that, but they say when mixed wi' tea it does not affect the breath; and gude man's sae sober himself, that he would soon discover it. I'm sair fashed wi' a rugging at the heart, and a drop of the creature is the only thing that relieves me: but it costs me nae little trouble to disguise it; no that he would grudge me any thing for my good, but I ken he's unco fleyed for the habit growing.' "Weel, there's good highland whiskey and French brandy, take your choice of them,' said my landlady. 'Brandy's better after tea,' said Mrs. A.; 'we'll taste your whiskey before we part.' In the mean time I'll take o' the Frenchman: fill up the glass, I like nane o' your nippot thimblefu's.' The glass went round till it came to one whom I had not before heard speak, who said, 'I thank you, nane for me.' 'What! no take a dram after tea?' said one. 'But ye'll be to meet your Joe the night, and, like Mrs. B. fleyed sea your breath.' 'I never tasted raw spirits in my life,' replied the girl. 'That comes o' your country breeding, Betty; but I wad a plack, if you keep your place a twelve months in Auld Reekie, you'll no can tell the tale. But wow, sirs! we've made a sad mistake; we should have drunken to my right hand neighbor here, Mrs. C., and wish her a happy hour.' 'That mistake can be soon mended,' said the mistress of the feast. 'Do it again is no forbidden. Mrs. C. your good health, and a happy time to you! Betty, ye maun take a drap to that: you'll come the same road yet, or ye'll had waur luck than your mither.' Betty, however, continued firm in her refusal.

Edinburgh Eve. Post.

A Pleasant Climate—During the last year there were 98 rainy days at Montreal, during which there fell nearly 29 inches of rain, and 36 snowy days, the quantity of snow not ascertained. We only know that it lies so deep that the enclosures present no obstacles to the progress of the sleighs. The thermometer ranged between 95° above, and 25° below cypher, the whole range being 120°. In England, on the contrary, last year, the whole range did not much exceed 45°. The winds during 242 days were westerly, of which 64 were between North and West. It must remembered, that the West wind is no zephyr in Canada. Notwithstanding this rigorous climate, we can bear witness to the beauty of the Island of Montreal, its high cultivation, and the excellence of its plums and melons.

Baltimore paper.

EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima, in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his Majesty's ship Volage:—"At half past 7 o'clock in the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated: and, to use the words of the informant, felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly over a pavement of loose stones. The water around 'hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it;' immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead along side. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two steaks—say fourteen inches each way. A cry of 'There goes the town!' called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth, and the fall of the houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed thirty feet thick, separated from top to bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier, was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks, stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; amongst them were four priests killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image, at whose base he was at prayer. The Volage's chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty six feet water; and, on heaving up the bower anchor, to examine it, the cable thereof was found to have been strongly acted on, at thirteen fathoms from the anchor, and twenty five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone partial fusion for a considerable extent. The metal seemed to have run out in grooves of three or four inches long, and three eights of an inch diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps, or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell upon the deck. The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned, on the vessel being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sale field of the dock yard."

The Language of the Brute Creation.—Whether one beast is capable of forming a design and communicating its designs by any kind of language to others, we submit to the judgment of the reader, after giving the following instance, which among others is brought as a proof of it by Father Bourgeant:—

"A sparrow finding a nest that a martin had just built standing very conveniently for him, possessed himself of it. The martin seeing the usurper in her house, called strongly for help to expel him. A thousand martins came in full speed and attacked the sparrow; but the latter being covered on every side, and presenting only his large beak at the entrance of the nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them repent their temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all the martins disappeared. The sparrow seemed to think he had got the better, and the spectators judged that the martins had abandoned their undertaking. Not in the least. In a few seconds they returned to the charge, and each of them having procured a little of that tempered earth with which they build their nests, they all at once fell upon the sparrow, and enclosed him in the nest to perish there, since they could not drive him thence."

Could the martins concert this design, without some medium equivalent to language?

N. Y. American.

The Post in India.—On my return to Shcravaraya, I found a letter from Madras waiting for me at the bungalow; it had been forwarded from Salem, to which place, as to other stations occupied by Europeans, there is an established post. The mail bags are carried by men who run, 10 or 14 miles each, having no other weapon for defence than a staff with a few links of iron chain at the upper end, whose sound, they say, frightens serpents out of their path: at night, they frequenly carry a lighted faggot, of 8 or 10 feet in length, whose blaze enables them to choose their way. Nothing was more common, in whatever direction I travelled the country, than day and night to be passed or met by these posts at full trot, who, in the south of India, are usually called Tappals: in the north they are called Dawks. These mails, at an average, are carried about a hundred miles in 24 hours; and the letters are charged about 4 anas or six pence, every 100 miles. Parcels of small weight are forwarded to the principal stations by the same sort of conveyance, but not quite so quickly; the post for the conveyance of parcels is called the Banghy: the expense is regulated by the weight and distance.

Hoote's Missionary Narrative.

WALKING FISH.

A fish called the hassar, in the West-Indies, possesses the singular property of travelling over land, which it invariably does, when the pools it inhabits become dry. It is said that these fish will travel a whole night in search of their object, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and they effect their search by the aid of their elastic tail, with which they throw themselves forward on their arms, or front fins. The Indians say these fish carry a supply of water within them for their journey, for their bodies were always wet, and if wiped dry, they speedily become moist again. The hassar makes a regular nest in which it lays its eggs, and guards it very carefully until the spawn is hatched.

PROVIDENCE

Those unforeseen accidents which so often control the lot of men, constitute a *supersrtatum* in the system of human affairs whereupon, peculiarly, the divine providence holds empire for the accomplishment of its special purposes. It is from this hidden inexhaustible mine of chances—chances as we must call them—that the Governor of the world draws, with unfathomable skill, the materials of his dispensations towards each individual of mankind. The world of nature affords no instances of complicated and exact contrivance comparable to that which so arranges the vast chaos of contingencies as to produce, with unerring precision, a special order of events to every individual of the human family. Amid the whirl of myriads of fortunities, the means are selected and combined for constructing as many independent machineries of moral discipline as there are moral agents in the world; and each apparatus is at once complete as a part of a universal movement. If the special intentions of Providence towards individuals were affected by the aid of supernatural interpositions, the power and presence of the Supreme Disposer might indeed be more strikingly displayed, but his skill much less. And herein especially is manifested the perfection of the Divine wisdom, that the most surprising conjunction of events are brought about by the simplest means, and in a manner that is perfectly in harmony with the ordinary course of human affairs.—This is in fact the great miracle of Providence, that no miracles are needed to accomplish its purposes.—Countless series of events are travelling on from remote quarters towards the same point, and each series moves in the beaten track of occurences; but their intersection, at the very moment at which they meet, shall serve, perhaps, to give a new direction to the affairs of an empire.

Idiots and Madmen.—Herein seems to be the difference between idiots and madmen, that madmen put wrong ideas together and so make wrong propositions, but argue and reason right from them, but idiots make very few or no propositions and reason scarce at all.